

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claims 1-13 (Canceled).

Claim 14 (Currently Amended): Spectacle lens having object-sided front face and an eye-sided rear face, wherein the rear face that comprises a viewing region disposed thereon which contributes to the optical effect of the spectacle lens, and wherein the rear face further comprises a carrier rim region also disposed thereon which surrounds at least partially the viewing region and which does not significantly contribute to the optical effect of the spectacle lens, wherein the rear face in the carrier rim region is constructed substantially based on desired cosmetic properties, without consideration of optical image-forming properties.

Claim 15 (Previously Presented): Spectacle lens as claimed in claim 14, wherein the viewing region is separated from the carrier rim region on the rear face of the spectacle lens by a dividing curve that connects penetrating points of outermost peripheral rays to the rear face, said outermost peripheral rays just barely passing, under direct vision, through a point of rotation of the eye when the spectacle lens is in a use position in front of an eye.

Claim 16 (Previously Presented): Spectacle lens as claimed in claim 14, wherein the viewing region is separated from the carrier rim region on the rear face

of the spectacle lens by a dividing curve that connects the penetrating points of outermost peripheral rays to the rear face, and said outermost peripheral rays just barely pass, under indirect vision, through the center of the entrance pupil of the eye.

Claim 17 (Previously Presented): Spectacle lens as claimed in claim 14, wherein the spectacle lens exhibits at least one of a positive, negative, progressive, astigmatic and prismatic optical power.

Claim 18 (Previously Presented): Spectacle lens as claimed in claim 14, wherein the rear face in the carrier rim region is constructed to consider at least one of a frame shape and a frame design.

Claim 19 (Previously Presented): Spectacle lens as claimed in claim 14, wherein the carrier rim region is constructed to consider individual parameters of the spectacle wearer.

Claim 20 (Previously Presented): Spectacle lens as claimed in claim 14, wherein the rear face is designed so that the rear face of the carrier rim region is joined in a at least once, preferably in a twice continuously, differentiable manner to the rear face in the viewing region.

Claim 21 (Previously Presented): Spectacle lens as claimed in claim 14, wherein the rear face in the carrier rim region is constructed to reduce at least one

of an edge thickness, edge thickness variation and center thickness of the spectacle lens.

Claim 22 (Previously Presented): Spectacle lens as claimed in claim 14, wherein the rear face in the carrier rim region is configured to reduce volume and mass of the entire spectacle lens.

Claim 23 (Currently Amended): Method for producing a spectacle lens with an object-sided front face and an eye-sided rear face, wherein the spectacle lens comprises having a viewing region on the rear face that contributes to the optical effect of the spectacle lens, and wherein the spectacle lens further comprises a carrier rim region that is also on the rear face and that at least partially surrounds the viewing region and does not significantly contribute to the optical effect of the spectacle lens, comprising carrying out at least one of a calculation and optimization of the rear face in the carrier rim region carried out essentially based on desired cosmetic properties, without considering the optical image-forming properties of the carrier rim region.

Claim 24 (Previously Presented): Method as claimed in claim 23, wherein the at least one of calculation and optimization comprises calculation of a dividing curve on the rear face between the viewing region and the carrier rim region in a curve shape that connects penetrating points of outermost peripheral rays to the rear face, said outermost peripheral rays just barely passing, under direct vision,

through a point of rotation of the eye when the spectacle lens is in a use position in front of the eye of a spectacle wearer.

Claim 25 (Previously Presented): Method as claimed in claim 24, wherein the viewing region is separated from the carrier rim region on the rear face of the spectacle lens by a dividing curve that connects the penetrating points of outermost peripheral rays to the rear face, and said outermost peripheral rays just barely pass, under indirect vision, through the center of the entrance pupil of the eye.

Claim 26 (Previously Presented): Method as claimed in claim 23, wherein the at least one of calculation and optimization takes place so that at least one of the frame shape and design is taken into consideration.

Claim 27 (Previously Presented): Method as claimed in claim 23, wherein the at least one calculation and optimization takes place so that the individual parameters of the spectacle wearer are taken into consideration.

Claim 28 (Previously Presented): Method as claimed in claim 23, wherein the at least one calculation and optimization takes place so that the rear face in the carrier rim region is joined in a at least once, preferably in a twice, continuously, differentiable manner to the rear face in the viewing segment.